**Notebook, N-88-05-24**

This notebook covers the period May 1888-October 1889. It was used by Johannes H. Cuntz and Arthur E. Kennelly as a rough record book in the Galvanometer Room. Included are notes, tables, and calculations regarding magnetic induction, batteries, armatures, chemical meters, motors (probably for the phonograph), electrocution, multipolar dynamos, and other electrical experiments. Transcriptions of these records can be found in N-88-04-18 and N-88-06-06. Near the end of the book are 6 pages of notes by Kennelly about yellow fever, including a transcription from the *Medico Chemurgical Journal*. The front cover is labeled "Magnetic Induction Pendulum Expt." The spine is labeled "67." The pages are unnumbered. Approximately 150 pages have been used.

Only the yellow fever notes have been filmed.

Note

(1) That [illegible] in [illegible]
to certain [illegible] [illegible]

(2) [illegible] experiments
certain [illegible] particular conditions

(3) [illegible] is a [illegible]
[illegible]

~~(4) That~~

Blue effect [illegible]
[illegible] they have not seemed to have
a [illegible] effect

Extracts from
Boston Medical Journal
[illegible] Observation [illegible] year
ending Bridge Report of 1856
Boston Quarantine
[illegible] of [illegible] of
[illegible] a delightful season of
[illegible] with
[illegible] and
[illegible] of weather
[illegible]
[illegible] condition
[illegible] during varied
[illegible] the epidemic
[illegible]
in the hospitals which could
[illegible] to atmospheric
[illegible]. It does not lead air
[illegible] to have an integrating
effect which [illegible] only
[illegible] increased the number of
[illegible] of the [illegible] cases
[illegible] of the [illegible] cases
[illegible] immediately following the
other [illegible] state

p. 6 Patients known when attacked commences the disease begins with

| | | Deaths |
|---|---|---|
| Adm. June 22 ~~1st~~ | 162 | 39 |
| July 1st | 214 | 66 |
| Mar | 106 | 70 |
| Ap | 145 | 50 |
| M | 147 | 52 |
| | 158 | 39 |
| July | 172 | 35 |
| Au | 127 | 37 |
| Sep | 75 | 20 |
| | 102 | 20 |
| | 131 | 32 |
| No | 146 | 57 |
| Dec | | 69 |
| Jan | 257 | |

1 The efficient cause of the disease is an acrid poison probably organic, which requires a certain temperature for its generation and exists in and affects special localities and persons. The poison adhering itself to the mucous surfaces of the [illegible] body. One of the primary effects of such contact when the quantity is adequate is to rouse the system into febrile reaction and to excite through the stomach

and institution an effort to respire the noxious agent. [illegible] to [illegible] the compound effort is somewhat [illegible] but is mutually aided by the action of [illegible] aided. In the event of the exhalation [illegible] that all of the function is to act upon the epithelial structures of the body (exclusively).

1858 Vol III Philadelphia p. 288

"[illegible] and docks were more or less filthy. In one of the [illegible] there was a quantity of damaged coffee deposited. Its smell was highly fetid [illegible] orders were issued to have the ship probably cleaned [illegible] the filth removed. Still low [illegible] the disease continued to spread until it prevailed in most quarters of the city every street appearing to be charged with miasmata. The unventilated courts in densely-populated close alleys were the greatest sufferers.

As on former occasions the members of the medical profession suffered severely out of 210 who had attended fever 16 were attacked and died.

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Dr. [illegible] states that a certain degree [illegible] this opinion is contested by the wide of the paper.

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1859 Very clear + remarkably scientific paper by Lanyon on Yellow fever up Hill at Jamaica. Well worth reading for general interest alone. He concludes.

"It appears that the occurrence of the disease was preceded by a moderate quantity of rain and its cessation in Nov. soon took place under the influence of the heavy rains which commenced in the 4th. The causes of the fever however do not seem to have been altogether removed by the rain but their action was

nearly suspended or rendered less intense for a period, but soon resumed their [illegible] with a [illegible] to dry and warm weather.

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1868 Dr Belot of Havana says

The cause of yellow fever is purely miasmatic and is conveyed by the air but the first condition for its development is a high temperature. It may continue through a winter but no epidemic has commenced in the cold weather. Those who can take proper care of themselves, keep in a pure atmosphere and avoid the unhealthy quarters generally escape infection. The period of incubation is generally from 8 to 12 days.